

NOMENCLATURAL NOTES FOR THE NORTH AMERICAN FLORA. X.

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ABSTRACT

The nomenclature of *Ceratotheca triloba* (Bernh.) E. Mey. ex Hook. f., *Linaria vulgaris* Miller, *Pedimelum digitatum* (Nutt. ex Torr. & Gray) Isely, *P. hypogaeum* (Nutt. ex Torr. & Gray) Rydb. var. *scaposum* (A. Gray) Mahler, *P. hypogaeum* var. *subulatum* (Bush) Grimes, *P. pentaphyllum* (L.) Rydb., *Symplocarpus* R.A. Salisbury ex Nutt., and *S. foetidus* Nutt. is discussed. Six new combinations are proposed: *Draba arctica* Vahl ssp. *ostenfeldii* (Ekm.) Kartesz & Gandhi and var. *ostenfeldii* (Ekm.) Kartesz & Gandhi; *Ipomopsis congesta* (Hook.) V. Grant ssp. *nevadensis* (Tidestrom) Kartesz & Gandhi; *Penstemon crandallii* A. Nels. ssp. *taosensis* (Keck) Kartesz & Gandhi; *Physalis subulata* Rydb. var. *neomexicana* (Rydb.) Waterfall ex Kartesz & Gandhi; and *Senna artemisioides* (Gaudichaud ex A.DC.) Kartesz & Gandhi. *Cardamine bulbosa* (Schreb. ex Muhl.) B.S.P., *Carissa macrocarpa* (Eckl.) A. DC., *Evolvulus arizonicus* A. Gray, and *Kalanchoe marmorata* Baker are recognized in place of *Cardamine rhomboidea* (Pers.) DC., *Carissa grandiflora* (E. Mey.) A. DC., *E. laetus* A. Gray, and *K. grandiflora* A. Rich., respectively. The quadrinomial *Lupinus parviflorus* Nutt. ex Hook. & Arn. ssp. *myrianthus* (E. Greene) Harmon var. *myrianthus* is treated as two trinomials: *L. parviflorus* ssp. *myrianthus* (E. Greene) Harmon and *Lupinus parviflorus* var. *myrianthus* (E. Greene) Harmon.

KEY WORDS: Apocynaceae, Araceae, Brassicaceae, Convolvulaceae, Crassulaceae, Fabaceae, Pedaliaceae, Polemoniaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Solanaceae, *Cardamine*, *Carissa*, *Ceratotheca*, *Draba*, *Evolvulus*, *Ipomopsis*, *Kalanchoe*, *Linaria*, *Lupinus*, *Pedimelum*, *Penstemon*, *Physalis*, *Senna*, *Symplocarpus*

INTRODUCTION

Continuing with the "NOMENCLATURAL NOTES FOR THE NORTH AMERICAN FLORA" (Kartesz & Gandhi 1989, 1990a, b, c, 1991a, b, c, d, 1992), a tenth note in the series is presented here toward advancing our understanding of North American plant names.

APOCYNACEAE

Carissa macrocarpa

The amatungulu, a coastal shrub of South Africa, belonging to the genus *Carissa* L., has become established in some areas of southern Florida. Palmer & Pitman (1972, p. 1901) and Retief (in Gibbs Russell *et al.* 1987, p. 152) assigned the name *C. macrocarpa* (Eckl.) A. DC. (based on *Arduina macrocarpa* Eckl.; published in 1830) to amatungulu, whereas Rosatti (J. Arnold Arbor. 70:346. 1989.) used the name *C. grandiflora* (E. Mey.) A. DC. (based on *A. grandiflora* E. Mey.; published in 1836). Although Rosatti cited Palmer & Pitman's usage of the name *C. macrocarpa*, he provided no reason for accepting *C. grandiflora*. Based on priority, we assert that *C. macrocarpa* is the correct name to be used.

Carissa macrocarpa (Eckl.) A. DC., *Prodr.* 8:336. 1844. BASIONYM: *Arduina macrocarpa* Eckl., *S. African Quart. J.* 1:372. 1830.

Arduina grandiflora E. Mey., *Comm. Pl. Afr. Austr.* 191. 1836. *Carissa grandiflora* (E. Mey.) A. DC., *Prodr.* 8:335. 1844.

ARACEAE

Symplocarpus foetidus

Regarding the usage of the conserved generic name *Symplocarpus* R.A. Salisbury *ex* Nuttall, *Gen. N. Amer.* 1:105. Jul 1818. (*vide* Stafleu 1978, p. 305), Mabberley (Taxon 29:601. 1980.) amended the author and bibliographic citation: "[Salisb. *ex*] Barton, *Med. Bot.* 1:124. 1817." We agree with Mabberley regarding the correct bibliographic citation, but disagree with his author citation. Our discussion follows on the authorship of the generic name and on the combination *S. foetidus*.

On p. 123, W. Barton introduced the combination *Symplocarpus foetidus*, ascribed it to Salisbury, and cited numerous references (pp. 123-124), including "Lin. *Sp. Pl.* p. 1372" (which refers to the basionym *Dracontium foetidum*

L.) and "Nuttall, *Gen. Am. plants*, p. 105." Since W. Barton mentioned the correct page number from Nuttall's work seven months prior to its publication, we assume that W. Barton had access to page proof of Nuttall's manuscript. Moreover, of the many references cited by W. Barton, Nuttall alone used the combination *S. foetidus*.

On p. 124, W. Barton treated the genus *Symplocarpus*, ascribed the generic name to Salisbury, and provided Nuttall's Latin diagnosis (copied verbatim from Nuttall's manuscript), which was followed by a description of its reproductive parts, copied from his uncle B. Barton (*Fl. Virginica*). We consider that Nuttall's generic diagnosis is fundamental in validating the generic name. Benjamin Barton's description of it must be considered of secondary importance. Since Nuttall ascribed the generic name *Symplocarpus* to Salisbury, the complete author citation is: R.A. Salisbury *ex* Nuttall. In personal communication, both D. Nicolson (US) and S. Thompson (CM) concurred with this authorship.

The authorship of *Symplocarpus foetidus* is more complicated. On p. 124, W. Barton provided an elaborate treatment of *S. foetidus*. He mentioned the six word description of Michaux (given under the name *Pothos foetida* [L.] Ait.) along with a detailed description quoted verbatim from Nuttall. However, a formal description was unnecessary for the validation of the name *S. foetidus*. For this reason, Nicolson and Thompson (pers. comm.) attributed the combination to: R.A. Salisbury *ex* W. Barton. However, we do not accept their conclusion for the following reasons.

Although W. Barton ascribed both the generic and specific names to Salisbury, W. Barton admitted (p. 126) that he had not seen Salisbury's work and that he relied on Nuttall for the names. Had Barton not referenced Nuttall in the protologue of *Symplocarpus foetidus*, then W. Barton would be credited as the correct author for the species. However, that was not the case. First, W. Barton relied upon Nuttall for the generic and specific names in discussion (i.e., *Symplocarpus* and *S. foetidus*); second, he had access to galley proof of Nuttall's work; and third, he copied Nuttall's description. Therefore, we assert that W. Barton inadvertently published the combination for Nuttall; thus, Nuttall must be credited for the authorship of the specific name. Since Nuttall did not ascribe the combination to anyone else, he alone is the combining author.

Symplocarpus R.A. Salisbury *ex* Nuttall in Barton, *Med. Bot.* 1:124. Dec 1817.

Symplocarpus foetidus (L.) Nuttall in Barton, *Med. Bot.* 1:124. Dec 1817.

BRASSICACEAE

Cardamine bulbosa and *C. rhomboidea*

Presently, *Cardamine bulbosa* (Schreb. ex Muhl.) B.S.P. and *C. rhomboidea* (Pers.) DC. are considered to be conspecific. Al-Shehbaz (1988, p. 94) accepted the name *C. rhomboidea* for this complex and cited "*Arabis rhomboidea* Pers., *A. bulbosa* Schreber ex Muhl. (*nomen nudum*), *C. bulbosa* (Schreber ex Muhl.) BSP." as synonyms. Regarding the nomenclature for these two epithets, our analysis follows.

Merrill & Hu (1949, pp. 42-43) discussed the nomenclature of *Arabis bulbosa*, but they were uncertain regarding its validity in Muhlenberg's work (Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc. 3:174. 1793.). Although Muhlenberg provided no description for *A. bulbosa*, he cited the following reference: "Clayton 99, n. 45." This citation refers to Clayton's composite work: Gronovius' *Flora Virginica*, ed. 2, which was based primarily on Clayton's collections as indicated on the title page. On p. 99, Gronovius described six *Arabis* species, one of which was based on Clayton's collection (no. 45). Since Gronovius used polynomials (e.g., "*Arabis foliis ovatis denticulatis glabris*" on p. 99), names in his work are considered as invalidly published (Greuter 1988, *ICBN Art.* 23.6c); albeit, his descriptions (e.g., "*Hesperis flore specioso albo, ... siliqua longa tenui. Tota planta Cochleariae sapore praedita.*" for Clayton's plant) were effectively published. Since Muhlenberg cited a direct reference to an effectively published description, he indeed met the requirements for valid publication (*ICBN Arts.* 32.1c, 32.3, and 32.4). Therefore, the name *A. bulbosa* was validly published by Muhlenberg in 1793 and has priority over the name *A. rhomboidea*.

Cardamine bulbosa (Schreb. ex Muhl.) B.S.P., *Pre. Cat.* 4. 1888. BASIONYM: *Arabis bulbosa* Schreb. ex Muhl., Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc. 3:174. 1793. HOLOTYPE: U.S.A. Virginia: Clayton 45 (BM).

Arabis rhomboidea Pers., *Syn. Pl.* 2:204. Nov 1806. *Cardamine rhomboidea* (Pers.) DC., *Syst. Nat.* 2:246. 1821.

Draba arctica ssp. *ostenfeldii* and var. *ostenfeldii*

Bocher (Biol. Skr. 14(7):19. 1966.) proposed the following combination: *Draba arctica* Vahl ssp. *ostenfeldii* (Ekm.) Bocher. Under ssp. *ostenfeldii*, he (p. 28) recognized two varieties: var. *ostenfeldii* (without an author) and var. *oviboviana* Ekm. However, for his new subspecific combination, Bocher failed to provide complete bibliographical particulars of the basionym as required by *ICBN Art.* 32.3. Hence, Bocher's two combinations remain invalidly published. Since we follow Bocher's treatment of this complex, we simultaneously validate Bocher's usage of subspecific and varietal names below (as allowed by *ICBN Art.* 34.3).

Draba arctica Vahl ssp. *ostenfeldii* (Ekm.) Bocher ex Kartesz & Gandhi
and var. *ostenfeldii* (Ekm.) Bocher ex Kartesz & Gandhi, ssp. et var.
comb. nov. BASIONYM: *Draba ostenfeldii* Ekm., Sv. Bot. Tidskr.
23:491. 1929.

Note: Dr. Ekman cited several specimens. To the best of our knowledge, no lectotype has been designated.

CONVOLVULACEAE

Evolvulus arizonicus

Austin (Sida 14:278. 1990.) used the name *Evolvulus laetus* A. Gray (Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts 17:228. 1882.) and cited *E. arizonicus* A. Gray ("Syn. Fl. N. Amer. 2, 1:218. 1886.") as a synonym. Prior to Austin's publication, *E. arizonicus* was the accepted name for this taxon. Gray's "Syn. Fl. N. Amer. vol. 2(1)" was first issued in 1878 and was reissued in 1886 as a second edition, under the title *The Gamopetalae* (Stafleu & Cowan 1976, p. 992). The name *E. arizonicus* was validly published in the first edition (i.e., in 1878), and thus has priority over the name *E. laetus*.

We communicated our finding to Mr. Barney Lipscomb (editor of Sida), who in turn communicated this information to Austin (for the purpose of providing accurate nomenclature within that journal). Based on our finding, Austin (Sida 14:447. 1991.) correctly cited the date of publication of *Evolvulus arizonicus* and reinstated it in place of *E. laetus*.

Evolvulus arizonicus A. Gray, *Syn. Fl. N. Amer.* 2(1):218. 1878.

Evolvulus laetus A. Gray, *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts* 17:228. 1882.

CRASSULACEAE

Kalanchoe marmorata

For the plants commonly referred to as lifeplant, Austin & McJunkin (J. Arnold Arbor. 59:62. 1978.) used the name *Kalanchoe grandiflora* A. Rich. (published in 1847-48). Unfortunately, these authors failed to realize that Richard's name is a later homonym of *K. grandiflora* Wall. ex Wight & Arn. (published in 1839). Since *K. grandiflora* A. Rich. is an illegitimate name, it is replaced by *K. marmorata* Baker (published in 1892).

Kalanchoe marmorata Baker, *Gard. Chron.* 2:300. 1892.

Kalanchoe grandiflora A. Rich., *Tent. Fl. Abyss.* 1:310. 1847-48, non
Wall. ex Wight & Arn. 1839.

FABACEAE

Lupinus parviflorus ssp. *myrianthus* and var. *myrianthus*

Following Kartesz & Gandhi (1991e), the quadrinomial *Lupinus parviflorus* Nutt. ex Hook. & Arn. ssp. *myrianthus* (E. Greene) Harmon var. *myrianthus* is recognized with two trinomials as given below.

Lupinus parviflorus Nutt. ex Hook. & Arn. ssp. *myrianthus* (E. Greene) Harmon and var. *myrianthus* (E. Greene) Harmon, Trans. Missouri Acad. Sci. 6:161. 1973. BASIONYM: *Lupinus myrianthus* E. Greene, Pittonia 4:134. 1900.

Pedimelum

Grimes (1990) made many new combinations in *Pedimelum* Rydb. Unfortunately, three of those names were made prior to 1990 by other authors. Since Grimes based his new combinations on the same types used by previous authors, his new combinations "*P. digitatum* (Nutt. ex Torr. & Gray) Grimes," "*P. hypogaeum* (Nutt. ex Torr. & Gray) Rydb. var. *scaposum* (Gray) Grimes," and "*P. pentaphyllum* (L.) Grimes" must be treated as isonyms (neither as superfluous names nor as later homonyms; Nicolson 1975). Additional discussion is provided below, under the respective pedimelums.

Pedimelum digitatum (Nutt. ex Torr. & Gray) Isely, Sida 11:430. 1986; Grimes, Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 61:71. 1990. BASIONYM: *Psoralea digitata* Nutt. ex Torr. & Gray, 1:300. 1841.

Note: Although Isely made the above combination in 1986, he (1990, p. 129) apparently overlooked his own combination and attributed it to Grimes. Isely's attribution to Grimes must be treated as a bibliographical error. For his "new combination," Grimes cited *Pedimelum digitatum* var. *parvifolium* (Shinners) Gandhi & L.E. Brown as a synonym. The preceding trinomial should have alerted Grimes to the fact that prior to his 1990 work, the use of the binomial *Pedimelum digitatum* was indeed established.

Pedimelum hypogaeum (Nutt. ex Torr. & Gray) Rydb. var. *scaposum* (A. Gray) Mahler, Sida 12:250-251. 1987; Grimes, Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 61:76. 1990. BASIONYM: *Psoralea hypogaea* Nutt. ex Torr. & Gray var. *scaposa* A. Gray, Boston J. Nat. Hist. 6:173. 1850.

Pediomelum hypogaeum var. *subulatum*

Grimes (1990, p. 76) transferred *Pediomelum subulatum* (Bush) Rydb. (based on *Psoralea subulata* Bush) to *Pediomelum hypogaeum* (Nutt. ex Torr. & Gray) Rydb. at varietal rank and made the combination *Pediomelum hypogaeum* var. *subulatum* (Bush) Grimes. He cited *Psoralea subulata* var. *minor* Shinnery as a synonym. Superficially, some workers may believe that Grimes erred in choosing the epithet *subulata* over the epithet *minor*, since the latter existed as a varietal name, and since a name has priority only within its own rank (ICBN Art. 60.1). However, we assert that Grimes was correct in his treatment, and that any confusion of the nomenclature may be attributed to an absence of a discussion of the nomenclature of this taxon and to the incomplete citation of basionym details within Grimes's treatment. A discussion is provided here.

When Shinnery (Field & Lab. 19:23. 1951.) proposed *Psoralea subulata* var. *minor*, he automatically created *P. subulata* var. *subulata* (ICBN Art. 26.2). If these two varieties represent a single taxon, then the autonym (var. *subulata*) has priority over var. *minor* (ICBN Art. 57.3).

Pediomelum hypogaeum (Nutt. ex Torr. & Gray) Rydb. var. *subulatum* (Bush) Grimes, Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 61:76. 1990. BASIONYM: *Psoralea subulata* Bush (Annual Rep. Missouri Bot. Gard. 17:120. 1906.) var. *subulata* (automatically created by *Psoralea subulata* Bush var. *minor* Shinnery).

Psoralea subulata Bush var. *minor* Shinnery, Field & Lab. 19:23. 1951.

Pediomelum pentaphyllum (L.) Rydb., N. Amer. Fl. 24:23. 1919, as to the type, but not as to the description; Grimes, Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 61:82. 1990. BASIONYM: *Psoralea pentaphylla* L., Sp. Pl. 764. 1753.

Note: Since Rydberg's description for *Pediomelum pentaphyllum* applied to a decumbent pediomelum (endemic to México), and since the type of its basionym (*Psoralea pentaphylla*) applied to the acaulescent species of *Pediomelum* found in sw United States (se Arizona, sw New Mexico, Trans-Pecos area of Texas) and adjacent México (Ockendon 1965), Grimes perhaps believed that *Pediomelum pentaphyllum* (L.) Rydb. was invalidly published. Grimes (pp. 82-83), therefore proposed "*Pediomelum pentaphyllum* (L.) Grimes."

It is unfortunate that Grimes failed to realize the following. On the transference of *Psoralea pentaphylla* to *Pediomelum* by Rydberg, the resultant combination, *Pediomelum pentaphyllum*, must be retained for the species to which the type of *Psoralea pentaphylla* belongs, and that *Pediomelum pentaphyllum*

must be attributed to Rydberg, even though Rydberg applied his combination erroneously to a Mexican species (*ICBN* Art. 55.2).

Senna artemisioides

The Australian legume, *Cassia artemisioides* Gaudichaud ex A. DC., has become established as a weed in Arizona and California (Isely 1975, p. 64). In their generic treatments of American Cassinae (*Cassia* L., *Chamaecrista* Moench, and *Senna* P. Mill.), Irwin & Barneby (1982) did not include this Australian legume. Based on its characteristics (e.g., fertile stamens 10 with terminal poricidal dehiscence; absence of bracteoles), we assign this legume to *Senna* and propose the following combination.

***Senna artemisioides* (Gaudichaud ex A. DC.) Kartesz & Gandhi, comb. nov.** BASIONYM: *Cassia artemisioides* Gaudichaud ex A. DC., *Prodr.* 2:495. 1825. TYPE: *Gaudichaud* (P).

PEDALIACEAE

Ceratotheca triloba

Ceratotheca triloba, a south African native, has become naturalized in se U.S.A. This binomial has been attributed to E. Meyer (Soil Conservation Service 1982, p. 262); to E. Meyer ex Bernh. (Stapf in Dyer 1904); to Bernh. (Jackson 1895); and to (Bernh.) Hook. f. (Abels 1975, p. 199; Welman in Gibbs Russell *et al.* 1987, p. 187). Our analysis follows.

Bernhardi (Linnaea 16:41. 1842.) proposed *Sporledera* as a segregate genus from *Ceratotheca* Endl. and proposed *S. triloba* as a *sp. nov.* Although *Sporledera* Bernh. is a later homonym of *Sporledera* Hampe 1837, and thus illegitimate, the binomial *S. triloba* Bernh. must be considered for purpose of priority (*ICBN* Art. 68.1). In its protologue, Bernhardi cited *C. triloba* E. Mey., a manuscript name, as a synonym. At that stage, the correct authorship of *C. triloba* was: E. Mey. ex Bernh., *pro syn.* (*ICBN* Rec. 50A.1, Ex. 1). In their treatment of the genus *Ceratotheca*, Benthams & Hooker (*Gen. Pl.* 2:1059. 1876.) mentioned the name *S. triloba*, but did not make the combination; hence, they did not validate the name *C. triloba* (*ICBN* Art. 33 Ex. 2). Apparently, Hooker (Bot. Mag. 114: t. 6974. 1888.) was the first to validate the combination *C. triloba* and he ascribed the name to E. Mey.

***Ceratotheca triloba* (Bernh.) E. Mey. ex Hook. f., Bot. Mag. 114: t. 6974. 1888.** BASIONYM: *Sporledera triloba* Bernh., *Linnaea* 16:42. 1842.

POLEMONIACEAE

Ipomopsis congesta ssp. *nevadensis*

Cronquist (in Cronquist *et al.* 1984, p. 128), who recognized *Gilia nevadensis* Tidestrom at specific rank, remarked that Tidestrom's plant appeared to be a compact expression of *G. congesta* Hook. ssp. *palmifrons* A. Brand, and deserved to be treated as an infraspecific taxon of *G. congesta*. Kartesz (1988, pp. 961-963) recognized the genus *Ipomopsis* Michx. as distinct from the genus *Gilia* Ruiz & Pavon and treated Tidestrom's plant at subspecific rank within *Ipomopsis congesta* (Hook.) V. Grant. He remarked that ssp. *nevadensis* represented a unique expression within the *I. congesta* complex. Kartesz's treatment is maintained here. Since the combination *I. congesta* ssp. *nevadensis* needs validation, it is formally proposed below.

***Ipomopsis congesta* (Hook.) V. Grant ssp. *nevadensis* (Tidestrom) Kartesz & Gandhi, *comb. et stat. nov.* BASIONYM: *Gilia nevadensis* Tidestrom, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 38:15. 1925. TYPE: U.S.A. Nevada: Toiyabe Natl. Forest, Bunker Hill, *A. Hitchcock* 865 (?).**

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Linaria vulgaris

Linaria vulgaris (toadflax), an Eurasian native, has become naturalized in temperate North America. Chater *et al.* (in Tutin *et al.* 1972, p. 232) and Dorn (1988, p. 282) attributed the name to Miller (*Gard. Dict.*, ed. 8. *Linaria* no. 1. 1768), whereas Holmgren (in Cronquist *et al.* 1984, p. 460) attributed the name to Hill. Our analysis follows.

Hill (*Brit. Herb.* 108. 1756) based *Linaria vulgaris* on *Antirrhinum linaria* L. However, he did not use the Linnaean system of binary nomenclature in this work. Whatever "binomials" may be found within that work are not true binomials, but mere descriptive phrases reduced to two words (see *ICBN* Art. 23.6c, Ex. 9). Therefore, the name *L. vulgaris* was not validly published in Hill's work. Apparently, unaware of this fact, Holmgren (*l.c.*) erroneously used Hill as the author. To the best of our knowledge, Miller was the first to validate the name *L. vulgaris*.

Linaria vulgaris [Hill, *Brit. Herb.* 108. 1756, *nom. invalida*]; Mill., *Gard. Dict.*, ed. 8. *Linaria* no. 1. 1768.

Antirrhinum linaria L., *Sp. Pl.* 616. 1753. *Linaria linaria* (L.) Karsten, *Deutsche Fl.* 947. 1882 (Tautonym).

Penstemon crandallii ssp. *taosensis*

We concur with Nisbet & Jackson (Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull. 41(5):726. 1960.) on their transfer of *Penstemon linarioides* A. Gray ssp. *taosensis* Keck to *P. crandallii* A. Nels. at infraspecific rank. However, we do not follow their varietal recognition of Keck's taxon and reinstate its subspecific rank.

Penstemon crandallii A. Nels. ssp. **taosensis** (Keck) Kartesz & Gandhi, *comb. et stat. nov.* BASIONYM: *Penstemon linarioides* A. Gray ssp. *taosensis* Keck, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 64:373. 1937. *Penstemon crandallii* A. Nels. var. *taosensis* (Keck) Nisbet & R.C. Jackson, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull. 41(5):726. 1960. TYPE: U.S.A. New Mexico: Taos Co., 30 Jul 1932, *Nelson & Ruth 158* (UC).

SOLANACEAE

Physalis subulata var. *neomexicana*

Waterfall (in Correll & Johnston 1970, p. 1392) proposed the combination *Physalis subulata* Rydb. var. *neomexicana* (Rydb.) Waterfall and cited the basionym. Unfortunately, Waterfall failed to provide the complete bibliography of the basionym, and thus did not meet the requirements for validation of a new combination (ICBN Art. 33.2). Prior to proposing the preceding combination, Waterfall (Rhodora 60:168-169. 1958.) treated Rydberg's plant as a variety of *P. foetens* Poir. and lectotypified Rydberg's binomial. We accept Waterfall's 1970 treatment and provide the bibliography of the basionym to validate the combination.

Physalis subulata Rydb. var. **neomexicana** (Rydb.) Waterfall *ex* Kartesz & Gandhi, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Physalis neomexicana* Rydb., Mem. Torrey Bot. Club 4:325. 1896. *Physalis foetens* Poir. var. *neomexicana* (Rydb.) Waterfall, Rhodora 60:168. 1958. LECTOTYPE (*vide* Waterfall, Rhodora 60:168-169. 1958.): *Fendler 678* (GH).

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